

hailand and U.S. agree on Terms for Military Stockpile

LATE NEWS

Die in Crash

on Peshawar

SLAMABAD, Pakistan (UPI) — At least 13 persons were killed and 21 injured in a Pakistan International Airlines plane crashed near the town of Peshawar, Associated Press of Pakistan reported.

Four crew members and a child were among the dead, it said. The plane, a Boeing 747-200, was on a flight from Peshawar to a city in the Punjab province, capital of Lahore.

There was no word on the cause of the accident.

rine Merger Backed

WASHINGTON (UPI) —

A Department of Transportation Thursday tentatively approved Delta Air Lines' purchase of Western Air Lines for \$50 million, a transaction that would create one of the five largest airlines in the United States. The department said it was not likely to substantially lessen competition.

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Honecker, in Beijing, Vows to Improve Relations

The East German head of state, Erich Honecker, met the Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, Thursday in Beijing's Great Hall of the People, and said: "Our current official visit marks the beginning of new steps in the relations between our two countries and parties." Mr. Honecker is the first leader of a close Soviet ally to make a state visit to China since the Chinese-Soviet ideological split in the 1960s.

Strategies for the New Tax Law

With Reagan's Signature, Nation Faces Shifting Priorities

By Anne Swanson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — During the week ending Oct. 23, the House of Representatives passed the Tax Reform Act of 1986, the most significant change in the law is the dramatic reduction in individual tax rates. The new rates will be 15 percent, 28 percent, 33 percent and 35 percent.

When deductions are subtracted from income, they save in taxes an amount equivalent to the tax rate times the amount of the deduction. In the example above, another \$10,000 in deductions would save \$350 in taxes.

For most taxpayers, the rate reductions would thus reduce the "effective" rate of taxation. At the highest income level, for instance, a deduction now reduces taxes by 35 percent, but will be reduced by a maximum of 38.5 cents in 1987, by 35 cents in 1988.

Mr. Weinberger said while visiting Bangkok in April, before devalued negotiations on the issue began, that "the primary purpose" of the proposed stockpile would be to enhance the capabilities of the Thai armed forces to "maintain outside aggression."

He made it plain he was referring to possible attacks from Cambodia by Vietnamese forces using military hardware supplied by the Soviet Union.

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U.S. Calls for a Halt To Mutual Expulsions

Soviet Boycott Slows Work at U.S. Embassy

By David B. Ottaway

and John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States called a halt Thursday to the tit-for-tat war of diplomatic expulsions with the Soviet Union as the administration sought to take steps to the damage done to both U.S. diplomatic and intelligence operations in Moscow because of the latest Soviet measures.



Donna Hartman, left, wife of the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Tatiana Berls, an aide, filling in Thursday for Soviet employees at the ambassador's residence.

The measures, which included an order to 200 Soviet employees to leave the U.S. Embassy in Moscow because of the latest Soviet measures.

The State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said the United States would apply "equal and reciprocal restrictions" against the Soviet Embassy in Washington to those imposed Wednesday by the Russians against the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Nonetheless, he announced no new expulsions of Soviet diplomats, and U.S. officials made it clear they hoped the unilateral diplomatic expulsions by both sides would end.

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There seems to be common ground in the mutual acknowledgment of parity and reciprocity as the foundation of our diplomatic relationship," Mr. Redman said.

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"We need now to get on with resolution of the larger issues affecting U.S.-Soviet relations and build on the progress made in the discussions at Reykjavik."

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The Soviet Union, retreating against the U.S. expulsion Tuesday of 53 Soviet diplomats, on Wednesday expelled five more American diplomats and barred the least Soviet employees from working for the U.S. Embassy, a move administration officials Thursday said had dealt a "severe blow" to its operations.

U.S. officials made it clear they hoped the unilateral diplomatic expulsions by both sides would end.

The Soviet Union also placed a limit on embassy guests and American coming on temporary assignments this week and barred the hiring of new staff members.

U.S. officials made it clear they hoped the unilateral diplomatic expulsions by both sides would end.

"This was a very sharp retaliation," said a U.S. official. "It's a limit on embassy guests and American coming on temporary assignments this week and barred the hiring of new staff members."

U.S. officials made it clear they hoped the unilateral diplomatic expulsions by both sides would end.

Several officials said the Soviet action would require a total redesign of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow to get rid of all nonessential posts and resulting probably in a residential elite corps of professionals.

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Mr. Redman said the Soviet action "without question" would impair the U.S. ability to monitor events in the Soviet Union," but insisted that "this is something we foresee as we went into this."

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An administration source said the Soviet measures would render the U.S. unable to carry on useful intelligence activities in the Soviet Union "almost impossible." But another source said the administration "provided in 1985 to the Soviet Union by a CIA defector, Edward L. Howard, had already crippled the Soviet intelligence apparatus."

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It was for this reason, this source said, that the director of Central Intelligence, William J. Casey, had supported the White House decision to order the expulsion Tuesday of 53 Soviet diplomats to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

U.S. officials made it clear they hoped the unilateral diplomatic expulsions by both sides would end.

On Wednesday, several administration officials hailed the expulsion of the diplomats at Soviet diplomat's representative to Iceland.

U.S. officials made it clear they hoped the unilateral diplomatic expulsions by both sides would end.

By the time the new Congress convenes in January, military aid from the American government will already be reaching the Contras.

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All of the officials interviewed said that the administration was aware throughout of the activities of the private groups. They provided conflicting accounts, however, on the role of certain officials in facilitating these activities.

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In End Run: How the Aid to Nicaraguan 'Contras' Continued

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When Congress passed the Reagan administration's plan to provide military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels in 1983, the aid was adjusted, as administration officials said, so that the aid could be used in a number of ways.



Eugene Hasenfus, the American captured Oct. 5 when a rebel supply plane was downed over Nicaragua, with guards in the Managua courtroom where he is being tried by the Sandinista government. Mr. Hasenfus, 45, is charged with violations of state security laws.

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Aquino Moves to Settle Secessionist Conflict

MANILA — President Corason C. Aquino is inviting Muslim and Christian leaders from the southern Philippines to a meeting with military officials in an effort to end the 14-year-old secessionist war, a government official said Thursday.

Deputy Foreign Minister Masatani Tamao, who heads the Muslim desk at the Foreign Ministry, said the talks would take place in Manila within 10 days.

The government wants a comprehensive settlement of the problem without giving preferential treatment to anyone, Mr. Tamao said.

Newspapers quoted Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile as saying Sunday that a meeting on Sept. 5 between Mr. Aquino and the Muslim rebel leader, Nur Misuari, had given an unnecessary boost to the fortunes of his Moro National Liberation Front.

The government is not partial to Misuari, Mr. Tamao said. "It's just that the president wants to meet him in July, the capital of the southern Philippine island of Sulu."

Mr. Tamao said that rival rebel Muslim leaders, Hashim Salamat and Dimas Pandao, would be invited to the inaugural meeting of the Presidential Commission on Peace and Development for Min-

daniso at the Malacañan presidential palace.

In an interview Thursday with the Associated Press, Mr. Enrile said that it was too early to tell whether other issues dividing him and Mrs. Aquino, notably the government approach to ending the 17-year-old Communist insurgency, had been resolved.

[Mr. Enrile, commenting on his reconciliation talks Tuesday with Mrs. Aquino, said, "The results could not be described either as unsatisfactory or satisfactory at the moment." He said the issues they discussed "must be resolved and translated into action, not just articulation, but action."]

■ Photos in Aquino Killing

The former chief photographer of the press staff of the former Philippine President, Ferdinand E. Marcos, has photographs that could help solve the murder of Benigno S. Aquino, the late husband of Mrs. Aquino, his lawyer said Thursday, Reuters reported.

Jesus Santos told the state-run Philippine News Agency that Jolly Roflor, who lives in the United States, had agreed to turn over to the government negative of the photographs "at a proper time and before a proper forum."

Vietnamese Influx Alarms Hong Kong

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — A sharp increase this year in the number of Vietnamese refugees arriving here has heightened fears that Hong Kong may be permanently burdened with a population of "boat people" stranded in transit camps.

The unexpected rise in refugee arrivals has prompted increased official pressure for the repatriation of Vietnamese refugees and has frustrated Hong Kong's efforts to begin phasing out the four refugee holding centers it operates.

The number of Vietnamese seeking asylum in Hong Kong this year has doubled from the same period in 1985, to almost 2,000 new arrivals. Elsewhere in the region, refugee arrivals have declined by an average of 10 to 15 percent this year, according to the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which oversees Indochinese refugee programs in Asia.

UN administrators have been unable to explain the recent increase here, although there are unconfirmed reports that it reflects harsh economic policies being adopted in northern Vietnam, where about half the arrivals embark.

The countries that traditionally have taken the lead in resettling Indochinese refugees have been reducing the number they accept, prompting official concern about the problem of residual refugee populations throughout the region. Such concern is especially acute in Hong Kong, the largest port of first asylum, with the lowest rate of resettlement.

So far this year, the United States has accepted 1,100 refugees from Hong Kong, a



A Vietnamese waits in Hong Kong.

20-percent drop from the corresponding period in 1985. Canada, also among the principal resettlement nations, has shown a similar pattern.

Compounding the issue, more governments are beginning to distinguish between political refugees, who face persecution for their beliefs or associations, and "economic migrants" fleeing hardship.

Hong Kong harbors about a quarter of the 32,700 Indochinese in Asia still waiting to be resettled elsewhere. Almost 2,000 of them have lived in Hong Kong for five years or longer, some since 1979, when the camp population swelled to a peak of 69,000.

In apparent frustration, the Red Cross recently informed the United Nations that it will soon withdraw its services from the Hong Kong program. Caritas, a Roman Catholic aid organization, made a similar decision last year.

The agencies managed two camps here under UN auspices for seven and three years respectively. Like many refugees, a Red Cross official said, the organization concluded that the camps are no longer a matter of temporary relief.

Most resettlement countries have traditionally concentrated their refugee programs in other locations of first asylum, such as Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia. Because of Hong Kong's colonial status, its refugees have generally been viewed as a British responsibility.

In 1985, Britain accepted 10 refugees from Hong Kong. But its decision to shelve up to 500 in 1986 appears to have spurred many other nations to raise slightly the number they have taken from the territory.

Hong Kong and UN officials are now awaiting London's decision on its refugee quota for 1987.

Fazul Karim, the chief UN representative in Hong Kong, said: "Resettlement rates are again falling. If Britain doesn't agree to take more, the consequences for Hong Kong would be very bleak."

Forecast of Economic Decay Angers South Africa

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — A controversy erupted Thursday over an economic forecast prepared by the U.S. Foreign Commercial Service here in which South Africa is described as "closer to becoming just another African state — a chronic debtor, ridden with ethnic diversity, a repressive regime unable to manage its own domestic economy in any positive way, where only leverage is its ability to manipulate foreign governments and attract international attention for better or worse."

Referring to that point to the South African government as a "minority regime," the U.S. report warned against South Africa being forced into a steep economic decline.

The report, which was issued by the U.S. Information Bureau for Information and was at one time banned.

The South African ministry would lead the minority population to "lag," the report said, using a term that denotes the drifting of wages and prices in a country where there is evidence the government and many white citizens would not welcome the prospect of a new South African constitution, as preferable to continued uncertainty and anxiety.

In a statement, Mr. Durr said:

He said it was "laced with half-truths and falsehoods."

Foreign Minister P.W. Botha, summoned to the U.S. airport at Freetown, Richard Baskin, of Thursday night and told him that the government took "the strongest exception to the insulting and hostile language of the report," a spokesman for the ministry said.

"It is concluded to exaggerated language and it is not a correct assessment," he said.

An official of the U.S. Information Bureau said the 55-page document was written by the local staff of the Foreign Commercial Service, a branch of the U.S. Commerce Department. It was intended for internal use by the department's headquarters in Washington as a "lookout for U.S. trade and investment," he said.

The document was quoted in an article published Thursday by Business Day, an independent daily newspaper in Johannesburg.

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Referring to that point to the South African government as a "minority regime," the U.S. report warned against South Africa being forced into a steep economic decline.

The report, which was issued by the U.S. Information Bureau for Information and was at one time banned.

The South African ministry would lead the minority population to "lag," the report said, using a term that denotes the drifting of wages and prices in a country where there is evidence the government and many white citizens would not welcome the prospect of a new South African constitution, as preferable to continued uncertainty and anxiety.

In a statement, Mr. Durr said:

He said it was "laced with half-truths and falsehoods."

Foreign Minister P.W. Botha, summoned to the U.S. airport at Freetown, Richard Baskin, of Thursday night and told him that the government took "the strongest exception to the insulting and hostile language of the report," a spokesman for the ministry said.

"It is concluded to exaggerated language and it is not a correct assessment," he said.

An official of the U.S. Information Bureau said the 55-page document was written by the local staff of the Foreign Commercial Service, a branch of the U.S. Commerce Department. It was intended for internal use by the department's headquarters in Washington as a "lookout for U.S. trade and investment," he said.

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Meese Announces Plan to Fight Pornography

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d has announced the formation of an inter-agency task force and proposed laws to restrict obscenity on cable television, telecommunications and computer networks.

Meese said the action to combat what he called "an explosion of obscenity" during most of the recommendations made by his commission on pornography in a 1980 report in August. Mr. Meese said Wednesday upon citation to express their "intolerance" for the "obscene" being sold in their neighborhoods.

Meese denied that the Justice Department had tried to "infiltrate" retailers who sell such items as Playboy and Pent, but he said consumer boycotts had been "a traditional form of protest" for "moral causes."

Meese went further than had expressed in seeking legislation to train U.S. attorneys and prosecutors, provide expert advice and draft model anti-pornography statutes.

Meese said the center will be augmented by a force of Criminal Division attorneys who Mr. Meese said would increase pornography prosecutions at the state and local level.

Anti-pornography groups yesterday praised Mr. Meese's announcement in Media Inc., a New York group, said, "The attorney's announcement today put back the bite in the teeth of federal obscenity laws which have been on the books almost unchanged for over a decade."

In a letter to the American Civil Liberties Union said: "We didn't declare nuclear war on pornography, but by intimidating and frightening people, you can do considerable damage. It takes the feel of FBI agents making video stores and monitoring television broadcasts."

Meese Assails Court's Role

In a speech Tuesday, Mr. Meese said Supreme Court interpretation of the Constitution were "the supreme law of the land."

He said that officials should be "id by their own views of that text, rather than always deferring to those of the court, The New York Times reported.

He said a Supreme Court decision to strike down the constitutionality of the executive branch for what enforcement is necessary, "he said a decision does not ex-

U.S. Surgeon General Urges Wider Information on AIDS

WASHINGTON — The U.S. surgeon general, Dr. C. Everett Koop, in an unusually explicit report to the nation, has urged parents and schools to shed inhibitions and start engaging in "frank, open discussions" with very young children and teenagers about the dangers of AIDS.

Dr. Koop's advice was set forth Wednesday in a report requested by the White House. It was the government's first major statement on what the nation should do to stop the spread of AIDS.

Dr. Koop did not specify just what parents should tell their children, leaving that to be decided by individual families. But the report describes the kinds of activities that should be avoided and personal measures that should be taken to avoid the risk of infection.

AIDS is spread primarily through sexual contact and the sharing of needles and drug needles and syringes used for illicit drugs.

"It is contagious in the same way that sexually transmitted diseases, such as syphilis and gonorrhea, are contagious," Dr. Koop said. He warned that the AIDS virus could be spread by vaginal or anal intercourse and also warned of the potential danger of oral sex.

"Many people, especially our youth, are not receiving information that is vital to their future health and well-being because of our reticence in dealing with the subjects of sex, sexual practices and homosexuality," Dr. Koop said in the report.

"This silence must end. We can no longer afford to sidestep frank, open discussions about sexual practices — homosexual and heterosexual. Education about AIDS should start at an early age so that children can grow up knowing the behavior to avoid to protect themselves from exposure to the AIDS virus."

With proper education and information, he said, as many as 14,000 people who would otherwise die from AIDS by 1991 "could be saved."



Dr. C. Everett Koop

U.S. Scientists Discover New Herpes-Like Virus

By Christine Russell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Scientists at the National Cancer Institute have discovered a herpes-like human virus that could open up new avenues of research into a number of diseases, from blood and lymph system cancers to immune system disorders.

Dr. Robert C. Gallo, head of the institute team that found the virus, said Wednesday that it infected a type of white blood cell that played a key role in the body's immune system.

He said it was a member of the herpes family of viruses, which causes everything from genital herpes to chicken pox to infectious mononucleosis.

Dr. Gallo said all of the known human herpes viruses caused disease and that he expected this to be true for the new one as well. Dr. Gallo and collaborators around the United States are already pursuing a number of "intriguing leads."

One such lead is its possible importance in a little-understood outbreak in northern Nevada and elsewhere of a chronic fatigue illness in adults previously associated with Epstein-Barr virus. Epstein-Barr is another herpes virus, best known as the cause of infectious mononucleosis.

Dr. Gallo said that he did not yet know how infectious the new virus was but that it might require "close contact" but not necessarily intimate contact.

He said that he expected that the virus was an old one that was just now being recognized because of new laboratory techniques for studying blood cells.

The discovery, considered a major development by scientists in the field, is likely to trigger an explosion of research.



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Reagan Seems to Retreat on Missile Offer

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

SPRINGFIELD, Missouri — President Ronald Reagan, opening his final pre-election drive to retain Republican control of the U.S. Senate, declared Thursday that "we're closer than ever before" to an arms-control agreement with the Soviet Union.

But Mr. Reagan also appeared to pull back from the proposal he made at his meeting in London with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to eliminate all ballistic missiles in 10 years.

In a brief speech on departure from the White House on Thursday morning, Mr. Reagan said such an agreement would come "sometime perhaps."

Speaking one day after Mr. Gorbachev delivered an angry speech denouncing U.S. officials for distorting the outcome of the London meeting, Mr. Reagan offered campaign audiences here and in Wisconsin an upbeat assessment of the results.

He said the meeting was a "breakthrough" in negotiations with Moscow and had produced a "historic turnaround."

But in a campaign speech in Wisconsin, Mr. Reagan said the elimination of ballistic missiles as a possibility without any time frame.

The new language apparently reflected internal administration uncertainty about Mr. Reagan's proposal for wiping out the missiles in 10 years, which he advanced in the final hours of the summit meeting with Mr. Gorbachev.

The latest instructions sent to American negotiators in Geneva also reflected to include the proposal because of concerns among the Joint Chiefs of Staff and U.S. allies, according to officials.

Mr. Reagan first suggested eliminating all ballistic missiles in his July 25 letter to Mr. Gorbachev, but he added the 10-year period in London.

Despite the harsh attack from Mr. Gorbachev, who accused the Reagan administration of misrepresenting the decisions made in London, Mr. Reagan was full of optimism about the possibilities of arms reductions.

"We're closer to real arms reductions than ever before," he told a campaign rally in Washington, Wisconsin, for Senator Robert W. Kasten Jr., a Republican.

The London meeting and Mr. Reagan's proposed missile defense system, the Strategic Defense Initiative, figured prominently Thursday as a campaign motif. Anti-armor protesters held up banners saying "No More Hiroshimas" outside the Washington County Expo Center. Inside, Republicans cheered "SDI! SDI!" and held up

an note on the issue of drugs and crime, saying a vote for Republicans "is a vote for tough law and tough judges."

The president devoted his time Thursday to Senator Kasten, who is considered likely to be re-elected, and to another Republican candidate for Senate, former Governor Christopher Bond.

Republican strategists say Mr. Bond is leading Harriet Woods, a Democrat, and stands the best chance of taking a Senate seat now held by a Democrat, Senator Thomas Eagleton, who is retiring.

Mr. Reagan's chief political strategist, Mitchell E. Daniels Jr., said Wednesday that the tone was a "go-for-broke" campaign on behalf of the 22 Republicans seeking to hold the party's contested Senate seats. With 22 of the 34 Senate seats at stake held by Republicans, the party must win 19 of them to retain majority control of the chamber.

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Alghan Pilot Defects in MIG
Agence France-Presse

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — An Afghan Air Force pilot defected to Pakistan on Thursday, landing his Soviet-built MIG-21 at Kohat air base 170 kilometers (105 miles) northwest of here, the pro-militance Afghan Islamic Press said.

Mr. Reagan also injected a political note on the issue of drugs and crime, saying a vote for Republicans "is a vote for tough law and tough judges."

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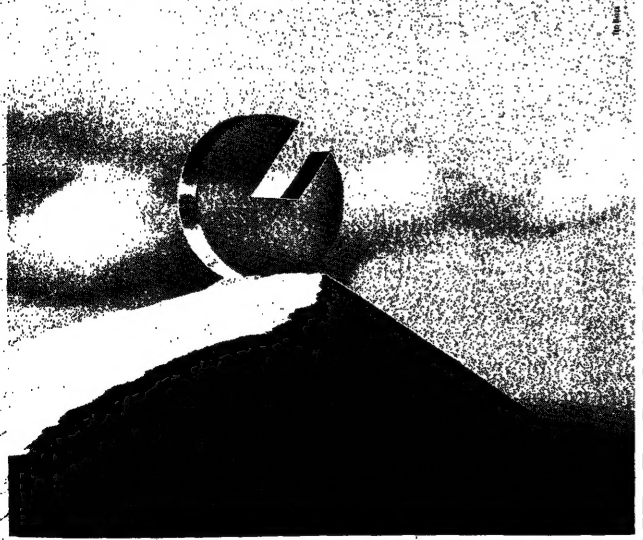
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Walesa Bid For U.S. Trip Is Rejected, Aide Asserts

The Associated Press
WARSAW — The authorities in Gdansk refused Thursday to accept an application by the leader of the Solidarity trade union, Lech Walesa, to travel to the United States to receive a humanitarian award, an assistant to Mr. Walesa said.

Wladyslaw Trzeciński, the aide, said that he was told by Interior Ministry officials in Gdansk that Mr. Walesa had not properly completed the passport application process.

Mr. Walesa has been invited to make his first trip to the United States by the John-Roger Foundation, a California-based organization that named him as one of three recipients of its annual "Integrity" award. The presentation is in Los Angeles on Friday.

But it appeared that the passport official's decision ruled out the possibility that Mr. Walesa would be able to go.

"It seems for the time being the decision is no," Mr. Trzeciński said in a telephone interview. Mr. Trzeciński went to the passport office of Mr. Walesa, who was working at the Lenin Shipyard as an iron mill Thursday.

Mr. Walesa, who was unavailable for comment on Thursday, had never formally applied for a passport to travel to the United States.

He mentioned that a passport application filed earlier in the year for a trip to Italy—which he never made—would be valid for travel to the United States.

Despite learning of the U.S. award weeks ago, however, Mr. Walesa waited until Thursday morning to request the change. Mr. Trzeciński said he was told by Interior Ministry officials that Mr. Walesa would have to file a new passport application.

Mr. Walesa has not traveled outside Poland since Solidarity was suppressed under martial law in December 1981. He sent his wife, Danuta, and son Bogdan to Oslo to receive the Nobel peace prize for him in 1983.



Budapest, 1956: Rebellious Hungarians celebrated after capturing a Soviet tank. But more Soviet tanks arrived in the capital on Nov. 4, to put down the revolt. That date is the only one that is officially celebrated by the Hungarian government 30 years later.

In Budapest, a Subdued Anniversary

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

BUDAPEST — The 30th anniversary of the outbreak of Hungary's brief revolution against Communist rule passed quietly Thursday.

The date was not celebrated but was carefully observed by both the reformist government and the troubled society that have been the lasting legacy of the crushed revolution.

The government of János Kádár, the man who emerged as the Communist leader after Soviet troops ended the revolt, obliquely marked the day by broadcasting the second of six weekly television programs giving its account of the events of 1956, which it termed a counter-revolution, and by increasing security around the monuments where student rallies Oct. 23, 1956, ignited an armed uprising.

Most of the remaining veterans of the revolution, some of whom were warned by officials against conspicuous commemorations, stayed at home.

For those who did take note, the government's blend of strict punishment and discreet police measures seemed particularly apt.

For in the last 30 years, Mr. Kádár, who is now 74, has led Hungarians from a reign of harsh repression after 1956 to one of material prosperity and relatively greater freedom, compared to most other Soviet bloc nations.

Nevertheless, the anniversary signaled how the leadership remains deeply sensitive to reminders of the upheaval that preceded its own stabilization, and dependent on measures of repression.

"What is sometimes forgotten is that the credibility and confidence of this government were built on five bloody years of terror," said Miklós Haraszti, a prominent dissident.

"If the fear were lifted, the old aspirations would immediately spring up again."

There is little question that the conflict continues to shape East European politics.

A statement on the anniversary, signed by 122 dissident intellectuals and political activists from Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany, said: "The traditions and experiences of the Hungarian revolution remain our common heritage and inspiration."

The statement drew parallels between the revolt and the East German workers' riots of 1953, the reform movement in Czechoslovakia in 1968, and the trade union movement in Poland in 1980-81.

All the protests, the document noted, had been "oppressed by Soviet intervention or by domestic military violence."

But Hungary's experience was by far the bloodiest. Tens of thousands are believed to have been killed in the invasion by Soviet troops on Nov. 4, 1956, and the savage street fighting in the West and downtowns were imprisoned until a 1963 amnesty. Between 130 and 500 rebels, including Prime Minister Imre Nagy, were hanged between 1956 and 1958 by Mr. Kádár's government.

Now, the date of the entrance of Soviet troops is the only anniversary officially celebrated by the authorities.

By official accounts, the revolution no longer is a factor in national politics.

"All the old wounds are more or less healed," said the government spokesman, Renzo Benyasz.

Mr. Kádár's government in fact prepared for the anniversary with an extensive propaganda effort designed both to support the official account and answer frequent criticism that discussion of the revolution is taboo in Hungary.

Officials in Greece Fear New Drive Against PLO

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

ATHENS — The assassination of a Palestine Liberation Organization military commander has brought concern that an underground war on PLO officials in Europe may be forthcoming, according to Greek and Western officials.

Munzir Abu Ghazala, 45, was killed in an apparent car bombing Tuesday in Athens. The PLO's office in Athens identified the body and blamed Israeli agents.

Officials, who asked not to be identified, said the assassination was highly professional and could have been carried out by Palestinian opponents of the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, or the Israeli secret service, Mossad.

There had been some official speculation earlier that Mr. Ghazala may have been blown up by a bomb that he was carrying. But a Greek government spokesman said Thursday that the death was being treated as a murder.

Officials said that it appeared that Mr. Ghazala had been killed by the explosion of a bomb that had been placed in a car he had rented early in the week under an assumed name, using a false Palestinian passport.

The PLO said Mr. Ghazala was a member of the Revolutionary Council of el-Fatah, the Palestine National Council, the unofficial parliament-in-exile, and a member of the Supreme Military Council.

Palestinian sources said that Mr. Ghazala was responsible for the PLO's fighting trailers, motor launches and inflatable rafts used to get guerrillas into Israel.

Western diplomats said the attack could have been made by a Palestinian enemy of Mr. Arafat, but they also said it could signal the beginning of a new Israeli campaign against PLO officials in retaliation for the grenade attack Oct. 15 on Israeli soldiers near the Western Wall in Jerusalem.

■ **PLO Vows Revenge**
The Palestinian press agency WAFAP said that the PLO would avenge the Athens killing. Reuters reported Thursday from Tunis.

The PLO declared that it will not leave the Israeli action unchallenged. WAFAP said late Wednesday.

day, quoting a communiqué of the PLO's inner cabinet, the 10-member executive committee headed by Mr. Arafat.

The communiqué accused the Israeli government of being behind the killing.

The PLO also calls on friendly Arab governments and forces to vigorously condemn the killing and to confront the terrorist campaign decreed by the Israeli government against our people and our militants inside and outside the occupied territories," it said.

Blast in Berlin; Group Demands Release of Hess

The Associated Press

BERLIN — An explosion ripped Thursday through a vacant building outside Spandau Prison in West Berlin where Hitler's former deputy, Rudolf Hess, is being held in custody. A group calling for the release of Mr. Hess, 82, claimed responsibility.

No one was hurt in the explosion, which authorities said blew out windows and part of a wall. They said the blast was almost certainly caused by a bomb and added that Mr. Hess, the lone inmate of the prison, was not in danger.

West Berlin officials said right extremists, who have previously called for Mr. Hess's release, were suspected in the explosion.

Dieter Piete, the deputy director of West Berlin's internal security division, said an anonymous caller in West Berlin claimed responsibility for the blast, which was called the "Rudolf Hess Freedom Commando."

They said the authorities had been alerted by a group.

The group threatened further attacks against the West World War II soldier controlling East-West Berlin in the United States, France, Britain and the Soviet Union.

Plague of Locusts In Africa Under Control, FAO Says

Reuters

ROME — A locust plague that threatened many parts of Africa has been brought largely under control, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization said Thursday.

But parts of southern and eastern Africa are still on alert, and in Botswana it could take three years to control swarms of locusts known according to the agency's director-general, Edouard Serejeau.

Earlier this year, FAO warned that grasshoppers threatened to destroy 2.5 million acres (one million hectares) of food crops in western Africa, where inhabitants were already suffering from famine.

Ninety percent of those crops had been saved under a FAO emergency program, Mr. Serejeau said in a statement.

■ **Nakaseone Drops in Poll; Ethnic Remarks Blamed**
Reuters

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakaseone's popularity slumped this month, mainly due to remarks about the intellectual level of ethnic groups in the United States, according to a nationwide survey published Thursday.

The percentage of Japanese who support Mr. Nakaseone fell to 49.6 percent last month, the Yomiuri Shimbun said. Japanese polled by the newspaper last weekend said they were disappointed in Mr. Nakaseone because of the criticism of Japan caused by his remarks.

EUROPEAN TOPICS



PARISIAN DOWNHILL — Competitors in a recent roller skiing race in Paris head down the 13-mile course.

Who Lives, Who Dies After a Nuclear War

The Associated Press

MADRID — The British Medical Association said last week it is setting up an expert group who will determine who will be given medical care and who will be left to die in Britain after a nuclear war.

Dr. John Dawson, head of the association's science division, told the European Symposium of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War that anyone unable to contribute to the survival and regeneration of the community would be denied medical treatment.

Dr. Dawson charged that "there is a conspiracy put out by the government that treatment will be left to look after a third child will receive a monthly payment of 2,400 francs (\$370) from the state's birth until its third birthday. Working parents who hire a baby-sitter to look after a child under three will be exempt from up to 2,000 francs of monthly social security contributions. France's 1.5-percent birth rate is higher than that of West Germany, with 1.3, and Italy, with 1.5, but short of the 2.1 rate required to replace a population."

■ **France to Reduce Pollution of Rhine**
THE HAGUE — The Netherlands has promised the Netherlands that it will reduce pollution of the Rhine river starting Jan. 5. Jacques Chirac, the French prime minister, said that France would reduce the dumping of waste salt a year into the river by one million metric tons, three-fourths of which will be stored above ground in Alsace. The rest will be eliminated by lowering the salt level in the Rhine's dumping zones. The possibility of an additional cut of one million metric tons as of 1989 is still being studied, Mr. Chirac said.

France was the last of five countries to ratify a 1976 agreement with West Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Luxembourg to clean up the Rhine. The 1983 ratification ended a seven-year controversy between France and the Netherlands, which has been hit hardest by pollution of the river.

■ **New Rail-Ferry Links Soviet, East-Germany**
BERLIN — East Germany and the Soviet Union have inaugurated a rail-ferry link between the East German city of Riga and the port of Kaliningrad.

■ **Church-State Tension Flares in Africa**
Citing Security Threat, One-Party Nations Pursue Clerics

By David Cayre
The Associated Press

NAIROBI — Church groups are facing clampdowns, sharp criticism and even violence in three East African countries where opposition parties are banned and governments perceive some clergymen as potential threats.

Burundi recently banned Roman Catholic youth groups, shut down catechetical classes and closed high school seminaries. In Rwanda, nearly 300 members of the Jehovah's Witnesses and three other Christian sects were charged with inciting disobedience and insulting the national anthem and the flag.

In Kenya, the government has accused an American missionary group of threatening national security and has arrested prominent Kenyan clergymen for publicly questioning its political policies.

Each government insists it respects religious freedom. But the recent actions, in countries where the governments are hostile to political opposition, suggests a fear that church groups could become outlets for dissent.

Ochola Mak'Anyengo, an assistant foreign minister in Kenya, remarked: "History records that on many occasions when political dissidents went under cover of the church and spiritual leadership to destroy established systems and governments."

The most sweeping measures were those taken this month against the Roman Catholic

pods in Soviet Lithuania. One 11,700-ton ferry, which can carry 100 railroad cars, is already in service, and a further five will eventually transport a total load of 5.5 million tons a year. By 1990, about a third of the freight volume between East Germany and the Soviet Union should be transported on this 273-mile (356-kilometer) sea route, bypassing Poland.

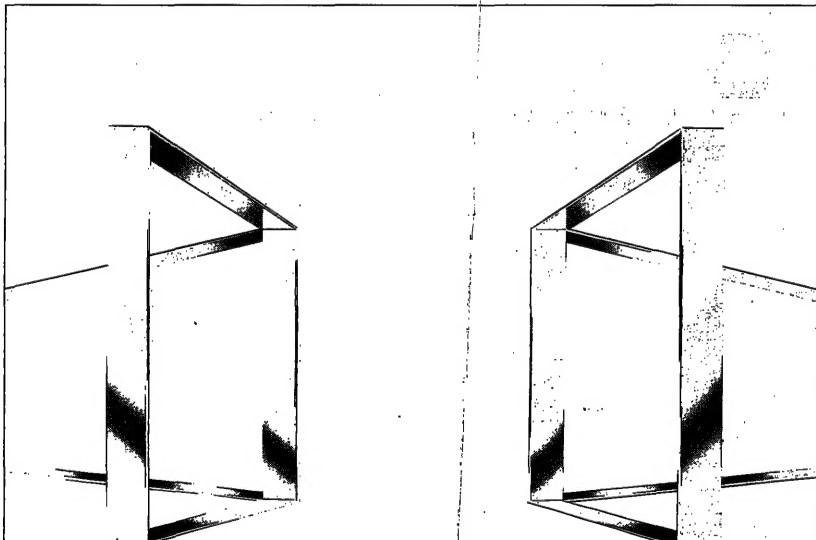
The new rail-ferry link is meant to ease congestion on railroads through Poland, which has reached the limits of capacity, according to East German officials. Western servers, however, point out that traffic between Poland and the Soviet Union was badly disrupted by political unrest in Poland at the start of the 1980s, prompting the Soviet Union to look for alternative routes.

■ **Around Europe**
PARIS — The French government has proposed financial incentives to raise the birth rate. Mothers who stay at home in look after a third child will receive a monthly payment of 2,400 francs (\$370) from the state's birth until its third birthday. Working parents who hire a baby-sitter to look after a child under three will be exempt from up to 2,000 francs of monthly social security contributions. France's 1.5-percent birth rate is higher than that of West Germany, with 1.3, and Italy, with 1.5, but short of the 2.1 rate required to replace a population.

■ **Oldenburg, West Germany** — Unlike most Germans, who drink a lot of coffee, East Frisians are said to consume almost as much tea as the British and the Irish. They use preferred beer, according to Karl Wassenberg, a sociologist, until Dutch Calvinists introduced tea as a cure against "evil" or alcoholism, in the 16th century. The Calvinists thus turned the lively, bibulous inhabitants of northwestern Germany into a "dry, quiet people," Mr. Wassenberg wrote in his doctoral thesis.

■ **Bioglio, Italy** — In an effort to attract young blood, this mountain village in northern Italy is offering a bonus of 200,000 lire (\$146) to young couples who come to live here. Like many other remote European villages, Bioglio is suffering from an exodus of young people to industrial centers. Its population has declined from 1,800 in the 1950s to 1,100 in 1981. The amount is "not much," says Elio Allasia, the mayor. "But it has a symbolic value, like a sports medal." Two couples have responded so far.

—SYDNEY LOUGHER



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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2	+1/4
General Motors	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	+1/4
Ford	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/2	+1/4
AT&T	38 1/2	38 1/4	38 1/2	+1/4
Merck	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2	+1/4
Amgen	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	+1/4
Boeing	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
McKesson	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/2	+1/4

Market Sales				
NYSE	Amex	OTC	Amex	OTC
1,234,567	123,456	12,345	123,456	12,345
1,234,567	123,456	12,345	123,456	12,345
1,234,567	123,456	12,345	123,456	12,345
1,234,567	123,456	12,345	123,456	12,345

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Open	Chg.
2,345.67	2,345.67	2,345.67	2,345.67	+1.23
2,345.67	2,345.67	2,345.67	2,345.67	+1.23
2,345.67	2,345.67	2,345.67	2,345.67	+1.23

Thursday's NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,234,567	123,456	12,345	123,456	12,345
1,234,567	123,456	12,345	123,456	12,345
1,234,567	123,456	12,345	123,456	12,345

AMEX Diary				
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.12
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.12
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.12

NASDAQ Index				
High	Low	Close	Open	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
123,456	12,345	1,234	12,345	1,234
123,456	12,345	1,234	12,345	1,234
123,456	12,345	1,234	12,345	1,234

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.12
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.12
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.12

NYSE Diary				
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.12
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.12
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.12

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.12
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.12
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.12

Dow Jones Averages				
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.12
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.12
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.12

Standard & Poor's Index				
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.12
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.12
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.12

NASDAQ Diary				
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.12
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.12
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+0.12

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Open	Chg.
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	+1.23

Tables include the nationwide prices as to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Rallies on Economic Data

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rallied Thursday in active trading, buoyed by positive corporate earnings reports, encouraging economic data and a strong bond market.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 26.38 points to 1,234.56, and the S&P 500 rose 1.04-488 among the 2,003 issues traded.

Broader market indexes also advanced. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 1.38 to 137.76; the price of an average share jumped 45 cents, and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 5/8 to 1,239.24.

Big Board volume rose to about 151 million shares from the 114 million shares traded on Wednesday.

Analysts said that buying was spurred by good news on the economic front, better-than-expected corporate earnings reports, brokerage house recommendations of General Motors and a firm bond market.

Traders said that IBM and some semiconductor issues benefited as some investors decided to cover short positions in those stocks. The NYSE said Tuesday that short interest rose to record levels between mid-September and mid-October. A short sale is a sale of borrowed shares. An increase in short interest usually is viewed as bullish because these borrowed shares must be repurchased.

Trade Laitner, market analyst at Josephthal & Co., said strength in a potential market leader such as General Motors "inspires the whole market to move ahead." Mr. Laitner said that buying was "anxious" but not "panicky."

Shares Reach a Record in Tokyo

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — Share prices rallied sharply Thursday on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, with the key market barometer recording its biggest single-day rise ever.

The 225-stock Nikkei average, a 386.22 lower Wednesday, posted a hefty 48.72 gain to close the day at 16,302.7. The previous single-day record gain was 43.78, set Aug. 25. The continued rise of the U.S. dollar against the yen was a major factor, dealers said.

Goodyear Tire was the most active NYSE-listed issue, slipping 3/4 to 42K. The stock has advanced recently in heavy trading, spurred by takeover speculation.

Leasig followed, rising 8 to 75. The company said late Wednesday that it was studying a possible restructuring of the corporation. Cincinnati Gas & Electric was third, rising 1/4 to 26 1/2.

IBM jumped 1/4 to 124 1/2 while Texas Instruments climbed 4 1/2 to 112 1/2.

General Motors rose 1 1/2 to 70K. GM reported a drop in third-quarter net income Wednesday but the decline did not surprise Wall Street. Ford advanced 3/4 to 59 1/2. Ford said its third-quarter earnings fell to \$1.60 a share from \$1.13 in the year-ago quarter, a bigger jump than Wall Street had anticipated.

Chrysler added 3/4 to 37 1/2. Chrysler said its third-quarter earnings fell to \$1.60 a share from \$1.83 a share in the year-ago period, but the decline was expected.

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PANHANDLE EASTERN CORPORATION

Continued on Page 12

TRAVEL

- Milan's Riches
- Shopping in Munich
- Feudal Takayama

International Herald Tribune

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

sinine adventure

The vogue for coffee-table reprints of travel classics continues: now Robert Louis Stevenson's "Travels With a Donkey," the account of his meanderings through the remote district of France—often on "ill-marked, noisy roads"—best by real or mythical voices—with capricious beast Modestine, has been republished in a fully illustrated edition by Chatto & Windus of London. The original text is accompanied by drawings, photographs and paintings that show the region at the end of the century and today. A new introduction by Robin Neilson, who followed in Stevenson's footsteps (all 120 miles of them) to inaugurate the P.L. Stevenson Trail in the remote National Park, gives this attractive package real value for the modern traveler. Few will go all the way with Stevenson and his donkey, although they may be moved by his lachrymose valediction to Modestine: "I had thought I hated her; but now she was gone she was patient, elegant in form, the color of an ideal rose, and infinitely small. Her faults were those of a race and sex; her virtues were her own. Farewell." It is a worse to travel than to arrive.



British hotels improve

Hotels in Britain have come a long way in 10 years, according to the new edition of The Good Hotel Guide, published by Hodder & Stoughton. The editor, Manchester literary agent Hilary Rubinstein (who reports, among others, the distinguished travel writer Morris), says that food has improved dramatically if only because the "typical sheets, linens, and plastic top tables have become almost extinct, even in the most modest houses on our list." Two traveling cultures emerge: in the city "luxurious and bathroom telephones are the way in," while country hotels report a rising total of four-posters. "Presumably there are those who fancy it," says Rubinstein, with proper literary distance, "at not members of the reading classes." The guide takes opportunity to inveigh against the percentage surge for service added to most hotel bills, exhorting customers to withhold it if service has not been satisfactory, and certainly not to tip on top.

Danish bargains

Denmark isn't quite the land of the midnight sun, nor a midwinter blackout, but it's getting close. To keep the tourism business thriving in the dark months ahead, the Scandinavian Airlines System, in association with tour operators including Bramata Tours and Crownline Tours, is offering one-week vacations until the end of April 1987 at bargain prices. From the West Coast of the United States, for example, it can cost as little as \$700 round trip. S.A.S. Contact your nearest Scandinavian Tourist and Office.

America's Cup artifacts

■ If Alan Bond's syndicate fails to retain the America's Cup with either of its two yachts, Australia III or Australia IV, crews can console themselves with an exact replica (let's make it Garrard of London). The 27-inch-high sterling silver cup is valued at \$30,000 (\$45,000). "We made it to show that we still have the craftsmanship capable of using the same techniques and materials as for the original cup," says Bond. The reproduction is to be shown in Perth, along with a load of other, less relevant antique and modern silverware, in an exhibition at the Meritt Hotel opening Nov. 11. But Alan and his wife, Eileen, have first refusal on the new "cup," as going to buy it for Bond's case he loses the one he's won. "She said loyally, 'Meanwhile, obviously not even cashing in on the tidal wave of interest in the event, Gerd' has also made smaller replicas of the cup in a limited edition of 25, 16 and a half inches high, and costing 500, they are, perhaps inappropriately, dubbed as America's Cup Claret Jug"—hardly the beverage either is likely to down in defeat or victory. Another association is the America's Cup brooch—a two-inch ever of its gold, encrusted with more than 40 diamonds, and worth \$12,000. One only.

leasure islands

Those who enjoy diving into the past may appreciate Voyage Into the Stone Age: The Islands of the Coral Sea, which embarks from Lautoka, Fiji, in February. On there the 136-passenger ship World Discoverer heads the fabled Solomon Islands, landing first at Tikopia and. There will be swimming and snorkeling on the Reef Islands, and, on a more cultural plane, ceremonial dances on Santa Ana, and exploration of Honiara, Guadalcanal and Rendova. The World War II battle sites of Anderson Field, Ironbottom Sound and Roviana Lagoon also on the schedule. From there the ship continues to the Kennedy and Loughlin Islands, and Port Moresby before new Guinea. First begins at \$3,490, plus air to port of embarkation. Phone Society Expeditions 01 426 7794.

stem promise

If you are not afraid of the cold, winter is a good time to visit the capitals of Eastern Europe, as many offer operator less expensive options at this time. A 13-day visit to Leningrad, Moscow and Budapest has departed Nov. 8, Dec. 13 and further dates until the end of the year. The land price of \$670 to \$910 includes first-class air, all meals in the Soviet Union and first-class rail transportation. Air fare extra. Arrangements through The Tell Group, phone in the United States (800) 223-6.

Riding to hounds in Tipperary. Jostling for position at the fences may be Irish professional men and women, with farmers in old tweed coats and gum boots, even a priest complete with top hat and Roman collar.



The Irish Chase

by Ray Brady

A young postal clerk sent by Britain's General Post Office to the remote Irish town of Banagher, Anthony Trollope found himself working for a superior who kept a pack of foxhounds. So the man who was to become one of Britain's most famous novelists bought a horse, and was introduced to the fox-hunting scenes that were to occupy a central place in many of his books. "I have since been constant to the sport," he wrote in his autobiography, "having learned to love it with an affection which I myself cannot fathom or understand."

Take away the automobiles and the modern horse trailers, and the same scene that sent Trollope on his lifetime pursuit of the fox can be seen from October through March at tiny crossroads towns all over Ireland. Go to, say, a spot on the map called Carrigrohane Cross in County Galway. Members of the Galway Blazers assemble for the hunt there just as they did in Trollope's time: their eye-height with anticipation, their dress virtually unchanged from the 19th century. In the season, the Blazers and other hunts go out about three times a week.

The "gentlemen" members arrive at the site in top hats and traditional scarlet hunting coats (called pinkies), "lady" members and guests in black coats. One out of the cars, they climb into big Irish limousines. From a nearby track, a stream of black, tan and white hounds pours onto the road, occasionally yelping at one another too near a horse and gets a quick kick.

Saddle girths are tightened, a stirrup leather shortened, and horses, riders and hounds clatter down the main road to a low spot in one of the stone walls that wind around Galway like so many ribbons. Hounds clamber over the wall, riders dig heels to horses and over they leap. Soon there is the tiny toot of the hunting horn—"Come away!"—and horses and hounds are streaming across the fields in the never-ending chase after the fox that has been going on in Ireland for hundreds of years.

There are those who swear—and not all of them are Irish—that Irish fox hunting is the finest in the world. The country has vast, open fields, good for galloping, and a fox population that never seems to diminish. In a relatively small country, it is estimated that 85 packs of hounds roam in search of the fox; another pack indulges in the ancient sport of stag hunting and two others are on the prowl for otters.

Opening Day at one of the better-known hunts may well be reported on page 1 of The Irish Times, and Sunday hunts are often followed by a long procession of cars, whose occupants, called hilloppies, drive from place to place to get a glimpse of the hunt and cheer on the hounds. Weekdays, many an Irish farmer has been known to drop his hoe and chase after the hunt on foot.

The horse and the hunt are embedded in the origins of Irish history. Some 2,500 years ago, the Celts raced ponies at courses, or earruige,

around the country. The weather-beaten Beilín Cross, in County Westmeath, dating from A.D. 810, shows a mounted rider pursuing a deer. Once the Normans had conquered Ireland, they moved on to Ireland, and by 1199, early records show, a hunting license was granted to one "Miles" to hunt and take foxes and hares through the King's forest of Ireland.

If you should happen to ride out with the Duhallow Hunt in County Cork—or join the hilloppies following them—you will be joining the group that is generally credited with the start of modern fox hunting in Ireland. The Duhallow began regular chases in 1745. In County Limerick, records show, a Mr. J. Ryan of Scarceen House was importing hounds from southwest France to breed with local hounds. By 1828, 105 red coats were counted at a meeting of the Limerick County Hunt.

Part of the reason for the steady growth of fox hunting was the Irish aristocracy, with a lot of well-bred "breds" due to the limestone in the soil, the Irish hounds turned out to be the perfect animal for both hunting and for war. When Napoleon rode out to conquer much of Europe, he was mounted on a charger called Marengo that was bred in County Wexford. His comrade at Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington, rode a horse named Copenhagen that came from County Cork and in more peaceful times might have been used for nothing more hazardous than galloping after the Duhallow hounds. Wellington often wore a fox hunter's jacket into battle.

While fox hunting may conjure up visions of stuffed shirts and starchy manners, an Irish hunt will consist of a democratic mix of people, many of whom are American might not normally meet. Jostling for position at the fences will be Irish professional men and women along with farmers in old tweed coats and gum boots, even a Catholic priest complete with top hat and Roman collar. Along with them will be knif-hin jet-setters from Italy, France and other countries, their babble of languages joining with the accents of Americans such as Seamus Wolf, who fell so much in love with Ireland and fox hunting that he moved from Wall Street to, eventually, joint manorship of the Scarceen Hunt.

In the field will also be that vanishing species: the old Anglo-Irish aristocracy, descendants of the Normans and Anglo-Saxons who invaded Ireland. The rolls of Irish hunts are studded with English and Irish titles, such as Lady Remond, with the Blazers; the Earl of Harrington and Lord Dunsbury, with the Limericks; and the Honorable Kieran Guinness, with the Westmeath.

The visitor who wants to ride with one of the hunts must know how to gallop and jump a horse. Any number of stables in Ireland, most of which rent hounds, will be happy to take you riding across the local countryside to see if you can handle Irish fox hunting.

Proper clothing is necessary. The attire of visiting adult riders general-

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Continued on page 10

TRAVEL

The Hometown of the Heart

By Christine Chapman

TAKAYAMA, Japan — This city in central Japan, five hours by train from Tokyo, has been dubbed "Eryman's Hometown" and "The Hometown of the Heart." Ringed by the mountains of the Hida-sanmyaku district, it evokes the feudal life of town and country where peasants scrambled to grow rice on meager soil and artisans went under government dictate to the capital cities of Kyoto and Nara to build the Imperial Palace and the cities' shrines and temples.

Today Takayama's architectural charm are tightness, mountain-climbing backwaters and fashion-conscious young women who search out the quaint and the unusual. Since Takayama retains many buildings of the late Tokugawa era and Meiji era, its atmosphere is more genuine than contrived.

To stroll in the old district admiring the classic wooden houses and sniffing the wet, slightly burned odor of toasted rice is a sentimental journey into the past or Japanese and a cultural excursion for foreigners.

Lining the narrow streets of the merchant district, the handsome houses and tea, or storerooms, are pleasing to the eye as their dark-stained wood contrasts with white-plastered walls. Latticed windows and deep overhanging roofs are distinctive features of the houses in Summachi, the old neighborhood that is still devoted to business, now the tourist trade.

Under the eaves one sometimes sees a sign, full of cedar leaves, the symbol of the sake brewer. Narrow doorways open into lovely rooms of cross-beamed beauty. A contemporary feeling of space and light results from Takayama's 17th- and 18th-century style of building a house without raising the interior into two or three floors. Instead a maze of interconnecting cross-beams spans on a grand scale the stricture of lattice doors and paneled screens. At the front, an open hearth built into the floor, customarily in commercial buildings used to warm themselves. Today, even in summer, the sizzling fire and a cup of hot tea are a faithful throwback to the past.

Shop-owners would carry on their business in large rooms behind, then resort to sliding doors to live in private spaces that opened out to quiet gardens beyond. This combination of shop and home is still a mark of Japanese city life in Takayama. It is an ancient art, in crowded Tokyo a necessity.

In the Yoshijima house and the Kusakabe Toki Museum, which are open to the public, the traveler to Takayama realizes the changing class structure of the former castle town. The lowest class, the underclass whose houses were built of the finest woods by skilled craftsmen, was the richest while the noble samurai, the warriors, were used to poor country houses.

Because Takayama is small in area, it is an easy place to walk in. On foot one can see sights in a day or two. The morning market, where farm women sell vegetables, rice and flowers on a walkway, is the liveliest scene in Takayama.

Yatai Kaitan, a museum housing some of the elaborate floats used in the popular April and October festivals, suggests a sumptuous past.

The city is divided by the Miya-gawa river into the old town, where the merchants' houses are — some now galleries and museums, such as Fuji Hightown and Hida Mizoku Kohkoku — and the newer commercial city. The main temples and shrines, such as the Sakurayama-Hachimangu and temples on the East Hill, are also above the river, but the commercial section is primarily a good example of a modern provincial Japanese city, with shopping arcades, restaurants and coffeehouses, department stores and an efficient tourist information office in front of the train and bus station. Modern cities tend to all-purpose centers, and so it is with Takayama, but the 18th-century wooden architecture, in town and in the surrounding countryside, is an outstanding contrast to the 20th-century concrete cities.

After a 10-to-15-minute bus ride from the station into the mountains outside the city, one reaches Hida no Sato, the Hida Folk Village, a 25-acre (10-hectare) re-creation of a traditional rural community. Complete with ponds and rice fields, it contains several houses that were moved from other parts of Hida to save them from dam or highway construction. Although no one is living in them now, they once belonged to farmers, woodcutters, a village headman, a Buddhist priest. The people raised rice and silkworms, worked at small shrines, kept watch from the firetower and worked at loom or carpenter's bench in the winter months. The village also contains several craftsmen's houses with their work displayed.

The architecture of these country houses is unusual as that in the city, for the deeply thatched roofs are high-pitched. This is a snow country, and the sharply angled roof was necessary to keep the snow from piling up and causing cave-ins. Varied *gassho-zukuri* for the roof's shape of hands in prayer, these rural homes are still inhabited in Shimakage Village, about two and a half hours from Takayama. The nearer Hida Folk Village is a well-kept, almost noncommercial village of modernists.

In Takayama and the Hida district, *wasabi*, a buckwheat noodle dish swash with mountain greens, is the most noted regional taste treat. *Lekka trout*, *menma*, mountain mushrooms and pots, and *misurashi dango*, roasted rice cakes, are what one savors in the heartland. Side shops, noodle restaurants are plentiful. Ubiquitous souvenir stores carry wood carvings, an expensive lacquerware called *shakushi*, and a variety of sake rice wine, which can often be sampled.

The people in Takayama are still largely unaccustomed to foreign tourists, but their kindness and curiosity conquer most of the qualms they may have. In Takayama this past summer there were groups of American and Canadian tourists as well as individuals who were including the city on expeditions into the mountains and as an interesting stop between Kyoto and Tokyo.

To reach Takayama from Tokyo, take the

two-hour Shinjansen express train from Tokyo Station to Nagoya, then a three-hour limited express from Nagoya to Takayama. Trains leave each hour. The latter train winds through dramatic mountain country. Once in Takayama, it is easy to extend a trip throughout the region by bus or train, going into the Japan Alps at Kamikochi, to the castle town of Matsumoto, or west to Kyoto and Kanazawa.

Although the population of Takayama is only about 65,000, there is a variety of hotels in different price ranges: the luxurious western-style Hida Plaza Hotel, only a few minutes from the station; traditional inns, *ryokan*; the cheaper version of the *ryokan*, the *minshuku*, which also includes two meals and tatami sleeping; moderate-priced business hotels; a youth hostel; and a temple that will house travelers.

The excellent tourist office is in front of the station handles inquiries in English and gives English-language maps and brochures. It will suggest walking routes, places to stay and eat. Its Takayama telephone is 0577-32-5338.

In Tokyo the Japan National Tourist Organization will give information at its center, Yamanoko office, or at the Narita Airport Terminal Building. In Tokyo call 502-1461.

Christine Chapman is a Tokyo-based journalist who specializes in the arts.



Top, the deeply thatched "hands in prayer" roof of a house in the mountains at Shirakavago, a village about two and a half hours from Takayama. Left, the interior of Yoshijima house, one of the old wood-construction houses open to the public in Takayama.

Hidden Treasures Of Milan

by Sari Gilbert

MILAN — If asked which city the French writer Stendhal described as the most beautiful place on Earth, few non-Italians would imagine Milan to be the correct answer. With the exception of businessmen drawn by the city's industrial and financial importance, modern-day travelers to Italy are tended to ignore Milan, put off by the city's reputation for skyscrapers and a cozy, fog-prone climate.

Those who do come generally limit their stays to the two days needed to visit the city's two major attractions: the beautiful 16th-century La Scala opera house, Leonardo's re-created Last Supper and the church of a Renaissance convent of Santa Maria della Grazie, and the 15th Gothic spires of the cathedral, the magnificent Duomo.

The Milanese, on the other hand, would have no trouble answering the question. Like other Italians, they are unshaken in their affection for their hometown. And, better than others in their own history, they understand the pride of a past that has its roots in ancient times, as well as of a recently glorious present.

Stendhal settled in Milan in 1800, and he died in 1842, his epitaph, at his request, proclaimed him Milanese. In his day, Milan was one of Europe's wealthiest and most luxurious cities.

Between 286 and 402 it was capital of the Western Roman empire, though its only Roman ruins of note are the 16 Corinthian columns that stand outside the 4th-century basilica of San Lorenzo. Over the centuries, mainly from Frederick Barbarossa, the king of Spain and Napoleon attempted domination or conquest of a city already joined with magnificent monuments by 16th-century rulers as the Visconti and Sforza families and the church.

Long an important commercial, artistic and intellectual center, after World War II it gradually developed into the technological center of Italian finance, big business, fashion, design and, more recently, fashion and food. Milan trade fairs have become obligatory support for the Venetian, Japanese and American buyers. The city's art, antique shops and restaurants have attracted many of their counterparts in the popular tourist cities such as Venice, Rome and Rome. The works of such creators as Ettore Sottsass are known worldwide. And shoppers in the know find it to visit a pilgrimage to the top designers' boutiques concentrated in the elegant shopping district of Via Monte Napoleone, Spiga and Via Sant'Andrea.

To doubt at least some of the city's business visitors have seen the works of the ones, that so fascinated Stendhal. Perhaps, like Hemingway's characters in "A



The spires of the Duomo overlooking the modern city.

Farwell to Anna," they have slipped Campari at one of the well-known cafes under the glass-domed Galleria. Or they may have dined amid the turn-of-the-century decor of the restored Last Supper and the church of a Renaissance convent of Santa Maria della Grazie, and the 15th Gothic spires of the cathedral, the magnificent Duomo.

This, however, is a minimalist's Milan, for it says nothing of the boutiques, big stores and galleries that dot the narrow streets of the busy Brera district, or of the disturbing beauty of the magnificently decorated floor. By tonight in the monumental cemetery, or of the cafes and student hangouts in the Corso Magenta district. It misses the square, massive Castello Sforzesco, built by the 15th-century condottiero Francesco Sforza, with its towers, courtyards, moat and drawbridge. Ancient Mediolanum, as Milan was called, is believed to be of Celtic origin. It was conquered by the Romans in 222. Later there were centuries of barbarian invasions, and, in 1102, a sack by the Swabian emperor Frederick Barbarossa. Gradually, a native political identity emerged. After a brief period as an independent city-state, it was seized in 1277 by the Visconti family. When the direct line died out in 1447, a short-lived republic was founded. In 1450, Francesco Sforza, a man of present stock, whose military abilities had won him an alliance with the Visconti by marriage, became Duke of Milan.

Under the Sforzas, who ruled for more than eight decades, Milan lived a sort of golden age. The castle, rebuilt on the ruins of a Visconti fortress, housed 164 footmen and householders, a chamberlain and 15 butlers, 6 cooks and 61 scullery boys, 20 ladies-in-waiting, 26 tutors and governesses, 25 stable hands, 8 constables, 8 falcons, 2 doctors and a priest. It quickly became the center of social and intellectual life. During the reign of Ludovico Sforza, widely known as "Il Moro" (the dark one), who took Lorenzo de' Medici of Florence as his model, artists and architects such as Bramante and Leonardo were brought to Milan (the latter served not only as court painter and sculptor but also as a sort of Renaissance entertainment director).

A visit to Milan today does involve a goodly degree of imagination on the part of the traveler. Except for the Naviglio Grande, the network of navigli, or canals, that until 1877 crisscrossed the city and linked it nat-

tionally to other Italian regions has been largely covered over. It therefore requires an effort to conjure up the gold-inlaid balconies, or luxury pleasure barges, that in 1499 brought the 19-year-old Francesco Isabella of Aragon from Naples for her wedding with Ludovico's nephew, Gian Galeazzo. The city's 16th-century Spanish carpets are all but disappeared. Only written records remain to remind us that on Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1490, acting on Il Moro's orders, Leonardo organized a gala "parade" evening for the "amusement and pleasure" of the young Isabella.

The castle itself, of course, remains. Surrounded by the lovely Parco Sempione and open every day except Mondays, it houses several libraries, some fine print, coin and stamp collections, a permanent exhibition of old musical instruments and the city museum of art, with paintings by Mantegna, Titian, Tintoretto, Tiepolo and Lippi as well as 12 Brancaccio tapestries and Michelangelo's unfinished Kneeling Pietà.

The Castello Sforzesco is only one of Milan's many art treasures. Paintings in the 17th-century Brera palace include Raphael's "Marriage of the Virgin," Caravaggio's "Supper at Emmaus" and Mantegna's "Dead Christ." At the charming Poldi-Pezzi museum in the central Via Manzoni are works by Polidoro, Piero della Francesca, Mantegna and Bellini as well as collections of antique fabrics, watches, arms and armor. Scattered through the modern city are many examples of impressive medieval and Renaissance architecture. The 11th-century Basilica di Sant'Ambrogio, Milan's patron saint, is considered one of the finest examples of Romanesque architecture in northern Italy. Also of interest are the 9th-century church of San Eustorgio, the 12th-century Palazzo della Ragione in Via Mercanti a block from the Duomo, and the adjacent 16th-century Palazzo dei Giustiniani.

The Milanese have tended through the centuries to look forward rather than back. Hence the modern, "un-Italian" look of much of the city. But as Milan's treasures indicate, this clearly does not mean the past has been lost.

Sari Gilbert is a Rome-based journalist who contributes to The Washington Post and the Boston Globe.

THE BELLE EPOQUE

IN THE PARIS HERALD

by Hebe Dorsey

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1019-1024.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Closes Higher in U.S. Economic Data

By The Staff From Washington

NEW YORK — The dollar closed sharply higher in New York today, buoyed by U.S. data on its for durable goods that was far better than expected. The report showed that the economy was not in a recession, as many had feared. The report showed that the economy was not in a recession, as many had feared.

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THE EUROMARKETS

Secondary Sectors Higher in Active Trading

By Christopher Pizze

LONDON — Secondary sectors of the Eurobond market generally closed higher Thursday in active trading. The market was buoyed by a report that the U.S. economy was not in a recession, as many had feared.

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NOBEL: Foundation's Stock Portfolio Wins Prize, Too

(Continued from first finance page)

taking more of a trader's market approach are international funds among foundation managers. "Foundations have become much more active in the management of portfolios, both in stocks and bonds," said Loren Ross, treasurer of the Russell Sage Foundation in New York. "And to diversify, foundations have often looked to invest internationally in recent years."

The silver-haired 59-year-old president of the Nobel Foundation agreed. "We're an investment company now," Mr. Ramel said, "and we own our holdings very actively."

He makes the decisions on Swedish investments himself, but the international portfolio is handled by outside financial advisers. Professionals from Swedish banks usually ally with the foundation's holdings in West German, Japanese and other foreign securities, except the U.S. market.

That is handled by the Brandywine Fund in Delaware — which Mr. Ramel pointed out — was the Nobel wealth would remain in Sweden. "I know this market," he said. "This is my pond."

In principle, Mr. Ramel likes to have a two-thirds equity portfolio, trying to out-fundamental movements in their business over that period.

During the last decade, the international part of the Nobel holdings has jumped to 22 percent from 8 percent. Foreign holdings, Mr. Ramel said, will probably grow to 30 percent during the next five years.

Domestic investments are Mr. Ramel's specialty. How he manages them says a lot about the intertwined nature of Swedish business and investment circles. The Nobel portfolio, for instance, is a director of 12 Swedish corporations, including a couple of the nation's major investment firms, and is deputy chairman of the Swedish stock promotion association.

"I sit on all these boards, and I have things," Mr. Ramel noted. "It is very important to me to be active in the Swedish business community — to swim in the water — to run our investment interests properly."

Although he plans to add to the foundation's foreign holdings, Mr. Ramel stressed that most of the Nobel wealth would remain in Sweden. "I know this market," he said. "This is my pond."

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune

Francesca AG's chairman, Costa Bystedt, had resigned after the takeover Tuesday talks on a takeover of the biotechnology company by Montedison SpA, the Italian chemicals group.

Mr. Bystedt, 57, who is also deputy chairman of Electrolux AB, the appliance manufacturer, was replaced by Fermenta's managing director, Ole Sundberg.

Share analysts said Mr. Bystedt's resignation had been expected after the Montedison takeover bid was dropped.

They said Mr. Bystedt had tacitly criticized Fermenta's founder and principal stockholder, Rafael de-Sayed, 40, an Egyptian-born naturalized Swede, for his actions during the four months of talks with Montedison and now had to step down to safeguard Electrolux's reputation on the Italian market.

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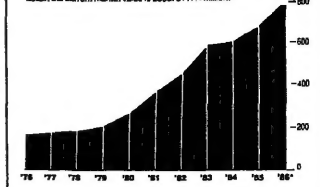
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Financing the Nobel Prizes

Market value at year-end of the assets of the Nobel Foundation, in millions of Swedish kronor. At the exchange rate of 8.4 kroner to the dollar, the current market value is about \$117.4 million.



*End October estimate.

Mr. Ramel said, "And we have to be hungry for dividends and steady income to pay for the prizes. After all, it's those prizes, the richest in the world — that make us who we are."

Sweden's central bank might like to see the prizes be a bit less rich. The bank finances the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science, which was established in 1968 and was first awarded the following year.

By agreement with the foundation, the value of the economic prize must be increased in line with the prizes awarded for peace, literature, chemistry, physics and medicine. These were established under terms of the Nobel will and are funded from the Nobel endowment.

"I'm sure they have it in their mind to keep increasing the value," Mr. Ramel said. "They have a very hard time matching us."

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has elected Donald F. McHenry, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations during the hostage crisis in Iran, to its board. Mr. McHenry, 50, is a research professor of diplomacy and international relations at Georgetown University and is a principal officer and president of International Relations Consultants Inc., a consulting firm with offices in Washington and New York.

Gesamte AG, Austria's leading investment bank, has transferred Fritz Anton from its London branch to run all the bank's foreign operations from the home office in Vienna. He will be succeeded as general manager in London by Peter Nemeth, formerly head of international financing in Vienna.

METALS: Ion Mixing

(Continued from first finance page)

an inch into the surface and being floating-rate-note issue paying 3/16 percent over the six-month London interbank offered rate.

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[illegible][illegible]

Oct. 29		Higs.		Low		Chen		Old	
11677	Inducton B	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11678	Inducton B	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11679	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11680	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11681	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11682	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11683	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11684	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11685	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11686	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11687	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11688	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11689	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11690	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11691	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11692	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11693	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11694	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11695	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11696	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11697	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11698	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11699	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11700	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11701	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11702	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11703	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11704	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11705	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11706	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11707	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11708	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11709	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11710	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11711	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11712	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11713	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11714	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11715	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11716	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11717	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11718	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11719	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11720	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11721									

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, North-South, an aggressive bidding partnership, bid to four spades? They did, by the odd-looking sequence of the bidding:

1♠ — 2♠ — 3♠ — 4♠

Two spades, which would show slam interest in standard methods, was played in their style to exactly five spades, giving four hearts, and values close to an opening bid. As sometimes happens, this exact information was of great value to the defense.

But would they make it? North-South bid the final deal aggressively to game, winning the match when the opponents were in a bad position.

Five top tricks against three no trump. That removed a second trump from the dummy and South was helpless.

The commentators looked at all four hands, but did not know what would be in South needed to ruff two hearts in the dummy and that could be prevented by two trump leads.

Warned by the bidding and the fact that South had four hearts, West led a club rather than the obvious heart king and thought it over.

He then led a trump, keeping the defense on track. South was in a bad position with four heart queens. Now it was East's turn and he rose to the occasion and led a trump.

Both sides were vulnerable. The

North	East	South	West
♠ A Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠ A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠ A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠ A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ A K 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Amsterdam	Close Prev.	Close
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[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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11699	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11700	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11701	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
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11703	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
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11705	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11706	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
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11715	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11716	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11717	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11718	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
11719	Inducton L	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
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11721									

SPORTS

3 Homers, Darling's Pitching Pull Mets Even With Red Sox



A Dykstra of the Mets watches as a home run is hit in New York's 6-2 fourth-game victory over Boston.

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service
BOSTON — The New York Mets and the Boston Red Sox will play at least one game in New York this weekend. The Mets insisted that development Wednesday night as Ron Darling's seven-inning performance pulled the Mets to a 6-2 victory over the Red Sox.

But the way this World Series has developed, do the Mets really want to play at home? In trying the first-of-seven-game Series at two games each, the Mets maintained the pattern of visiting-team victories in all four games. The Red Sox won the first two games at Shea Stadium, and now the Mets have won both games at Fenway Park. The teams were playing the fifth game Thursday night at Fenway, with Bruce Hurst, the first-game winner, pitching for Boston against Dwight Gooden, the second-game loser.

Only twice before in World Series history have the visiting teams won the first four games, but this is the first time that the visiting teams have played in different cities. In Chicago in 1906, the Cubs and the White Sox won the first four games in each other's parks. In 1923, the Giants and the Yankees won the first four games as visiting teams.

"Someone's going to win at

home," said Keith Hernandez of the Mets. "Hopefully, it'll be us." Darling, who would pitch Sunday night at Shea Stadium if he is a seventh game, thought about the home-team problems and said: "I don't really want to go home. We're in our park, where we're really comfortable, and we won two in their park. It's just another sign which shows that baseball means no sense."

The Mets were not polite guests Wednesday night. Darling, who lost the opening game last Saturday night to Hurst, 1-0, on Tim Lincecum's error at second base, shut out the Red Sox for seven innings, giving him a Series line of no runs, no hits and no errors. He pitched six innings in 10 postseason games. During the regular season, he hit eight home runs in 147 games.

"I'm going to check the kid's but," Evans said, appearing not altogether serious. But Rich Gedman, the Boston catcher, said it wasn't a cork in Darling's bat that served as the catalyst. "I played with him in Venezuela," Gedman said. "He's got some pop in his bat."

A key element of the game was the play that Jackie Wilson made in the sixth inning, throwing out Gedman at second base for the third out of the inning with the bases loaded.

Evans was at first base with a two-out walk when Gedman ran. Wilson made a diving stop and threw to second base to catch Gedman.

The Mets had a lead in the seventh inning when Darling pitched a two-out walk to Gedman. Darling then threw a pitch to Gedman that was a two-out walk to Gedman.

"I was nervous," Darling said. "Going out to pitch in Fenway with 45 of my friends here and in the World Series. I was more nervous than I've ever been. After the first two innings, though, I was all right."

"Romie is as tough a pitcher as we have with men on base," Stottlemyre said. "He never backs down. The only time I worried about him was in the seventh when he was tired and started to lose his rhythm. If he had a good pitcher, he would have come out."

But Darling got back. "Romie's a game," Stottlemyre said. "He loves to compete, and he won't back down in any situation. He can share a foxhole with me any day."

Tonight, the foxhole was the old great ball park that holds so many memories for Darling. "I knew I had to be careful the way I pitched tonight because of The Wall," Darling said. "You don't want to get a fastball up at all because if it's up, it's going to get you in trouble. I kept trying to make the ball around. If I threw a fastball, I wanted to pitch it on the corner or off the plate."

The two men who gave Darling the most trouble were Marty Barrett, who has troubled every pitcher in postseason and Owen, the No. 9 hitter, who walked twice to start potential pinch-hitting.

"He's going to take a pitch, maybe even two," Darling said of Owen. "I knew it and I was just trying to come in, but I just lost it on him. One of those things."

Darling was asked over and over what he remembered about that night 11 years ago. "I mean, I remember what I did," he said. "I didn't see that tickle suit."

On Wednesday, after Jose Orosco had gotten the last out by striking out Jim Rice, catcher Carlton Fisk threw the game ball. It was for his first World Series victory — in Fenway Park. "This souvenir I'll keep," Darling said.

Darling welcomed the third out, just as he did in the four other games. He pitched the Red Sox with runners on base.

"We had some opportunities," Evans said, "but the man pitched extremely well when he had to. The first time up, I had a great opportunity, but he didn't give me anything good to hit. He didn't give me a 1-2-3, he wouldn't. He had just walked two guys so I wanted to make sure he wasn't shaky. He wasn't. He was tough."

Evans grounded into a force play that time. After Gedman doubled the second with a double, Darling retired the next three hitters, then set down the Red Sox in order the next two innings. With two on and two out in the fifth, he got Bill Buckner on a pop-up to second. In a similar situation in the seventh, the right-hander repeated his effort with Buckner, who went into five times at bat, as did Wade Boggs, the American League batting champion.

Boggs had a 176 Series average. Buckner .167. Buckner is 1 for 10 with a total of 17 runners on base. "I have to be honest," John McManamy, the Red Sox manager, said. "But what can I do about it?"

The Mets did hit in the first two games, but they have done something about it the last two. They started doing it Wednesday night against Nipper, who pitched

decently for a man with his rest and his record (10-12 for the season and 2-5, 6.75 average) in his last eight starts.

Wally Backman opened the fourth inning with a single and, one out later, when Fenway milled at the mound between Gedman and Nipper, Carter hit his first home run on a foul ball, down to left.

After the honor, Darryl Strawberry slapped a double to left and raced home as Ray Knight singled to center. When Crawford misplayed the game in the seventh, Wilson singled, stole second and watched as Dykstra hit a fly ball to the 5-foot-high fence in right field.

"It hit off the end of my glove," said Evans, who reached over the fence for the ball. "I really didn't

have it good enough to take any kind of a hit against the wall. My chest hit the wall as I caught it."

Carter's second home run in the eighth, raised the lead to 6-0, and it was only then that the Red Sox were able to score. They got two runs in their half of the eighth against Roger McDowell, who replaced a tiring Darling. McDowell had pitched 11 shutout innings in postseason games.

"We've had our backs to the wall all night," said Evans. "Our backs really aren't to the wall, but we took a 2-0 lead and now it's 2-3. But for them to come in here and sweep three from us is going to be tough."

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SPORTS BRIEFS

Peppone Sentenced in Drug Case

NEW YORK (NYT) — Assuming that Joe Peppone had gone from a "first-rate baseball player" to a "second-rate drug operator," a state judge has sentenced the former New York Yankees first baseman to six months in jail for two misdemeanor drug convictions. He did have to serve four months before he can be released on parole. In Wednesday, Judge Alan Marcus described Peppone, 46, as a "breast buster" who was now "a very ordinary Brooklyn criminal." It is a state appeals court temporarily stayed execution of the sentence. A formal application for a stay can be made next Wednesday. Peppone had been convicted Sept. 17 of possession of Quaaludes and drug paraphernalia. He was found not guilty of four more serious charges. Peppone and two other men were arrested in March 1985 after a search of their homes in Brooklyn, and since, a loaded handgun and other materials were found. The other two received stiffer prison sentences on more serious charges.

Accused of Tearing Up Yacht Sail

REMANTE, Australia (UPI) — Four crewmen from the yacht, charged by police Thursday with damaging the American yacht's 600 man sail, which they were reportedly tearing up for souvenirs. The crewman IV man has withdrawn from the America's Cup position, after the 12-year-old boat and two-time Cup defender had staggering defeat. The crewman appeared in court Thursday. The others were freed Friday.

Mean Baseball Fans Riot in Taegu

SEOUL (AP) — About 2,000 baseball fans turned riotous, burning one of the visiting team and threatening to attack visiting players Tuesday night in Taegu, South Korea police reported. The riot occurred after the Taegu baseball stadium was damaged and outfielder of the visiting team was slightly injured when he was hit on the head by a liquor bottle thrown from the stands, police said. The riot occurred after the Taegu Tigers beat the home team Samsung, 6-5, in the third game of the best-of-seven Korea Series.

The Record

Dr. David Gray has been named to head the Swedish team for the final to the original dates, Dec. 19-21.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

86 World Series, Game 4

Yankees 6, Red Sox 2

Yankees 6, Red Sox 2

Yankees 6, Red Sox 2

Yankees 6, Red Sox 2

Yankees 6, Red Sox 2

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Yankees 6, Red Sox 2

For a Massachusetts Boy, a Happy Homecoming

By John Feinstein
Washington Post Service

BOSTON — Ron Darling had come a long way from that night 11 years ago when he sat in the bleachers at Fenway Park and watched Game 6 of the 1975 World Series unfold. To be exact — or almost exact — he had come 400 miles (122 meters), moving from the bleachers to the pitcher's mound.

Eleven years ago, he called when Bernie Carbo's game-tying home run landed three rows above him. He screamed when Carlton Fisk won the game with his 12th-inning home run. But Wednesday night the last thing he wanted to do was to pitch in Fenway Park.

Darling was a 15-year-old kid from Worcester, Massachusetts, then. Now he is a 26-year-old pitcher for the New York Mets.

And so, as he stood on the mound Wednesday night with the Mets leading the Red Sox by 5-0 in the bottom of the seventh inning, Darling heard the crowd imploring him to get it.

There were two out and two on; Darling had thrown 114 pitches on three days' rest and was tired.

But as he stood there in the cauldron of noise, Darling heard a voice clearly above all the sound. It was Keith Hernandez at first base.

"Come on, Romie," Hernandez growled. "Suck it up. This is your last batter. Show us something. Show us some power."

Darling pulled as lower later, after the Mets had won, 6-2, and tied the World Series at two games each. "I heard Keith, and I knew what he was saying," he said. "I knew I was real tired and needed a boost. He knows that no one wants to win more than I do and that I'm never afraid to take a risk on my own back. But he was talking about a boost, and because I was feeling a little, And he gave it to me."

Darling threw a low fastball and Buckner popped it up to Rafael Santana. Darling had done his job. He had pitched on three days' rest for the first time in his three-year major league career. He had pitched the seventh game of the series. He had pitched 16 innings in the World Series without giving up an earned run. If there



OBSERVER

Born in the U.X.A.

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — I see a nation of hamburger servers. It is called the U.X.A. In the days before everybody spoke in initials it would have been called the United States of America. It is the land of the Exxon and the home of the USSR.

I see a small boy, a lad with shiny eyes. Perhaps it is a small girl. It is hard to tell. Children of the hamburger servers—like the billions of hamburgers served daily across the U.X.A.—are much the same.

This little one's shiny eyes, for example, are not especially remarkable. Their shine is produced by the secret salad dressing that most parental hamburger servers put in their children's eyes to make them look charming and alert. Without charm and alertness, the children have little hope of growing up to serve hamburgers across the counter, thus getting the chance to be seen by powerful hamburger eaters who can make them famous.

They have all heard how Singapore's most glamorous actors were discovered by hamburger-eating cinema moguls who walked up to them, glanced at a girl or boy heading them a Double Dandy with everything, and said, "You ought to be in pictures, kid."

Being rejected for a counter job may mean a lifetime of being a lonely roomer with the french-fries machine or the electric heater used for thawing the frozen secret salad dressing.

Such work is what most limiting need to be in the 19th century. Occasionally, of course, some extraordinary youngster escapes, the inventor Thomas Alva Edison did in the early part of the century.

Obviously doomed in the french-fries class, young Tom realized the industry's old way of getting the fries going enough to serve was woefully inefficient. In those days, the french-fries man shaved the things, then rolled a bowling ball over them until they lost their spirit.

Edison's famous French Fries Wrecker, using nothing but a little cooling grease and some cleverly applied electricity, revolutionized the industry overnight. It might have made young Tom a millionaire.

By that time, however, manufacturing had become a forgotten skill in the U.X.A. The only things made any more were golden parachutes for enriching incompetent businessmen and incredibly brilliant, ruthless youths who specialized in merging, acquiring and destroying the country's capital assets.

As a result, Tom found himself acquired in a hostile takeover engineered by a brilliant, ruthless young man before you could say, "Two orders of french fries, medium soggy," he had been merged with the mammoth Korea of Korea, which immediately sold him to Quik, Quik, a regional chain in Illinois and Iowa that was testing a new chickenburger made of a conglomeration of oatmeal and ground-up chicken feet.

Quik Chick went bankrupt after too many customers complained that its chickenburgers had a faint taste of chicken. Its disgraced executives left in golden parachutes worth millions, and young Tom escaped to a wonderful world in the best papers and magazines.

All these articles had the same theme: Any boy who wanted to make things in the U.X.A. instead of wanting to be brilliant and ruthless and destroy the country's capital assets deserved to end up just like Tom. Except that assistant french-fries mopper in the packing room of a secret-salad-dressing manufacturer in Malaysia.

If he works his way up to journeyman maker of secret salad dressing in an Asian burger factory, he may earn more than he could in the U.X.A., by throwing cars imported from Asia or Europe. But what would Tom's children have to look forward to? Do you suppose companies anywhere outside the U.X.A. will reward his children for growing up and becoming incompetent businessmen?

I see a small child with shiny eyes. It is a child of the race of hamburger servers. Thus, it may never get out of the french-fries room but living in the U.X.A. gives reason to hope. In the U.X.A., this child may be lavishly paid for failing to make french fries, to boot. If instead of failing, it simply does something useful for its country.

New York Times Service

Heroes

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

LONDON — If Martin Gilbert had written nothing but the authorized biography of Winston Churchill, on which he has been toiling since 1968, he would have been regarded as one of the most prolific of British historians.

But considering that his "Road to Victory"—the 1,351-page seventh volume of the Churchill biography, just published here—was his third book to appear in Britain this year and his fifth in the last two years, Gilbert obviously stands in a class of his own when it comes to output.

The "Holocaust," an 828-page chronicle of the Nazi effort to exterminate Europe's Jews that in the estimation of *The Times Literary Supplement* "is likely to remain the standard history."

And that was preceded, by only a few weeks by the publication of a 412-page biography of Anselm Schwaner, the campaigner for Soviet Jewry, who was finally freed and allowed to leave Russia early this year.

Prodigious as his records, it is not the whole story. The historian's published output is neatly matched by a vast private correspondence that maintains links with Jews in Leningrad and Moscow.

A tidy activist who has published eight volumes of Churchill documents to accompany his biography, Gilbert keeps his correspondence with Soviet Jews in one of the three desks in the study where he does his writing at his home near Parliament Hill in the Hampstead district of London.

In a week in which he launched the latest Churchill volume and introduced Schwaner to a readership of 5,000 at the Royal Albert Hall—an experience he described as "certainly the climax of my life"—he also found time to send the 1,118th letter he has written in the last three years in his campaign to help Soviet Jewry. He has met on his two visits to the Soviet Union.

That campaign has earned him the title of "Zionist functionary" by a Soviet court. And it is those who seek to emigrate but whose spirits are still their pictures



Churchill was the author of biographer Gilbert's Zionism.

are arrayed on shelves near the desk where he writes, and he receives their demand for release, by dedicating his books to them.

There are moments when the threads of Gilbert's various endeavors and concerns seem to form a complicated pattern in the same tapestry. "Road to Victory," for instance, covers the period from 1941 to 1945, the same years that frame the narrative of "The Holocaust." Doing his research, the author found himself increasingly concerned with the struggle for survival of the Warsaw Ghetto in September 1942 and Churchill's discovery that same month of the extent of the Nazi campaign against the Jews.

There is even a sense in which Churchill can be viewed as the author of his biographer's Zionism. Gilbert, who will be 50 Saturday, was "neither anti-Israel nor pro-Israel," he says, when as a young Oxford don he was en-

On the Road to Victory



'Chronology is the key to understanding everything.'
Martin Gilbert

gaged to take the place of Randolph Churchill, who died after completing the first two volumes of his father's biography.

Gilbert had already published the third volume, the first to bear his name, when his research on Churchill's handling of the Palestine question during his tenure as colonial secretary in 1921 led the historian to take his first trip to Israel. He went back for a second trip, arriving just in time for the 1973 Middle East war.

Reviews grew wrong when they imagined that Gilbert's stupendous output owes something to the invention of the silicon chip. His fingers perform no glissandos on the keyboard of a word processor. He prefers to do all his writing with fountain pens in bound notebooks.

"I always liked the flow of ink," he said in a conversation the other morning, holding up the notebook in which he had been writing the latest chapter in the

sixth and final Churchill volume, which he hopes to finish next year. On a good 12-hour day, he fills 40 to 50 pages.

It only seems that he writes several books at once. In fact, he writes them one at a time. "The Holocaust," which he describes as the culmination of 25 years of research and interviewing, was written between Volumes 6 and 7 of the Churchill biography. "Schwaner: Hero of Our Time" was written after Volume 7, in only a month, being what the author calls an "action book," one intended as a salvo in the campaign for its subject's release.

His narratives are rigorously chronological, full of quotations from original sources, the flow of which is seldom interrupted by the narrator stepping forward to portray character or interpret events in his own voice.

Another Oxford historian, Norman Stone, complained in separate reviews of Gilbert's last two books that their author's appetite for facts far outstripped his taste for interpretation. Reviewing "The Holocaust," Stone wrote: "Virtually every time a thought occurs beyond the earliest stage of development, it is swamped by another wave of statistics." The same reviewer faulted "Road to Victory" for its author's disinclination to deal directly with criticism of Churchill.

Gilbert makes no apologies for his method. "Chronology is the key to understanding everything," he said. "I regard the chronicle as the highest praise."

Interpretation is implicit, he maintains, in the selection of his quotations and in the weaving of all that is available. He also doesn't feel that he was at a disadvantage in writing "Road to Victory" in having to compete with Churchill's own six-volume history of World War II.

Eventually he will have to have access to the full public record when he writes, not was he free to acknowledge that British intelligence had broken German codes, allowing him to make decisions usually with U.S. forces, as the declassified Nazi messages were known, available to guide him. What was in fact a calculation on the basis of intelligence, Gilbert says, is often presented as inspiration in Churchill's memoirs.

One-third of the way through the final volume, he can now look forward to putting his knowledge to rest. But even as Churchill approaches his dotage, his wit and profundity continue to surprise his biographer, who had to stop for an answer when asked if there was a side to the man he depicted. "Eventually he will be an individual," he said, "but it was something he really forgave." "When you read Churchill's story," he said, "you just chuckle when you find he's being a little mischievous."

PEOPLE

Fortune Ranks Leaders

Of the Crime Business

Fortune magazine, known for ranking the 500 largest U.S. corporations, has come out with a new list: the "50 Biggest Mafia Bosses." Heading the list is Anthony (Tony) Salerno of New York, followed by Anthony (Big Tom) Accardo of Chicago and Anthony (Tony Ducks) Corallo of New York, according to the magazine published in the Nov. 10 issue. "Organized crime is, among other things, a potent economic force," the magazine editor, Marshall Cohen, explained in his biweekly note to readers. "Yet rarely, if ever, has the press examined the mob as a business, one that has its own management style and culture. According to Fortune, the organization chart of a crime family or syndicate mirrors the management structure of a corporation, and mobsters act accordingly. But only 24 of Fortune's 50 are currently free or not under indictment, and only 15 of those are under 70 years old. For all of its attention to business, however, Fortune was unable to give any annual income or net worth figures for anyone in the Mafia."

Yuri F. Orlov, the dissident Soviet physicist allowed to leave the Soviet Union earlier this month, will visit Cornell University next week, a Cornell spokesman said. The university offered Orlov a research position four years ago when the scientist was in a Siberian prison. Orlov, 62, will meet with the physicists and astronomy departments, as well as university administrators, during his one-day visit.

Reinhold Messner, the first man to climb all 14 of the world's tallest peaks, wants to climb two of them again by more difficult routes. Nepalese Tourism Ministry spokesman said in Kathmandu, Messner now wants to climb the south faces of Dhaulagiri and Lhotse at the earliest and as soon as they are available. "He is available," said the spokesman of the ministry, which oversees expeditions in the Nepalese Himalayas. On Oct. 16, Messner climbed Lhotse, at 28,907 feet (8,812 meters), the world's fourth highest mountain, to become the first mountaineer ever to climb all 14 of the world's peaks over 8,000 meters, and all within the aid of oxygen bottles.

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